

342 THE CHARACTER of this house is of the simplest. The walls are
352 whitewashed, the floors bare, and there is practically no
furniture other than wooden beds and tables. The stoves are
of porcelain, and wood or charcoal is used as fuel. The usual
323 practice is for potters to share a kiln with their neighbours.
The one illustrated here was the property of this particular
house and was placed in its yard (Plate IV, B).

463 THE FIGURES given by the mayor show that there are 101
potters in Curtea de Argeş. We visited a good number and
found that most of them live and work under conditions
similar to those illustrated here. The potters for the most part
occupy houses in one area of the town. A fine clay is found
locally and can be had for nothing, but it must be collected
by the potter himself. This clay he stores in his house (see
upper plan on page 29).

THE POTS vary in design within a limited range. They are
mostly of a buff colour, with the main part of the outside
unglazed. The inside is glazed brown and the rim is usually
covered with a bright green glaze, which makes the pots very
attractive; some pots have splashes of green in parts or all over
them. Most of the pots are marketed locally and can be
bought at a low price. The pot is often made porous so that
evaporation may keep the water cool. Pots are sent to other
438 places near Curtea, but are not sufficiently strong, we were
informed, for long-distance transport.

341 NEW DEVELOPMENT in housing is making steady progress.
Some houses are still being constructed on the traditional
lines, half brick half timber, and the "eye" in the roof, which
is common in the older houses, is not necessarily omitted in
the modern roof; tiles, however, are replacing the shingle.
The wooden balcony is disappearing in the larger type of
house and is being replaced by a brick verandah. These
brick verandahs are built with ornate columns, sometimes
with elaborate capitals. The classical influence is, in fact,
strong, for some houses have a pediment, and in one am-
bitious dwelling the capitals were gilded and the pediments
contained gilded decorations. The simple wooden window
frames are now little used, and are replaced by elaborate
mullions. Wall decorations in elaborate stucco or stencil work
and ornamental details on doors are a common feature of the
new houses. Most of the new houses are detached and stand
in their own gardens.

M. E. T.

B. LABOUR POSITION DURING THE WAR**1. Military Conscription**

701 The age limits for mobilisation are 10-50, while youths from 17-18 are liable for pre-military training.

[563] During 1942 there have been several indications of the strain which further mobilisation was putting on Rumania's manpower; for example, in April 1942 the sentences on political prisoners were suspended and they were called into the army, while from July of that year onwards there has been a constant revision of previous exemptions and a tightening of control over the granting of leave and call-up. Military service, which previously had been obligatory for Rumanian citizens only, was made compulsory for all non-nationals* resident in the country, and further a decree was passed mobilising all Rumanians of military age resident abroad.

It is calculated that it has never been possible for Rumania to have more than 800,000 men properly equipped under arms at one period. The actual strength of the army has fluctuated considerably during the last two years, as has the number on the eastern front, but a reasonable average figure would be 500,000, of which 200,000 on the eastern front.

727 Rumanian casualties are difficult to assess.
464 One estimate at the end of 1941 put casualties at 150,000, while total casualties up to May 1943 have been estimated at 350,000. Military mobilisation will probably have meant a loss of some 800,000 men to the general labour supply.

2. Recruitment for Germany

464 The recruitment of workers for Germany has
167 been on a small scale, which is not surprising, as Rumania's military contribution has been considerable, and the military mobilisation has already reduced the supply of labour needed for the Rumanian armament industry to a minimum. Such labour as might be available for export is unskilled and therefore of less value to Germany. The total number of Rumanian workers in Germany in December, 1942, was estimated at 14,000. Of these 10,000 were young Rumanians 18-19, who were recruited at the end of 1941 to be "trained" in German metallurgical factories, 1,000 are women employed as domestic servants, and the rest are mainly unskilled general workers.

3. Foreign Workers in Rumania

648 In addition to the German administrators and
463 directors, who are in certain of the key positions in Rumanian industry, there is also evidence of skilled German technicians in Rumanian armament factories. In 1942 there was a nucleus of the German Todt organisation, and Italian builders, in the country.

727 About 40,000 ~~Russian prisoners~~ of war are employed, chiefly in agriculture, though also in mining and navvying work.

C. GENERAL LABOUR DEVELOPMENTS

464 In 1937 the average unemployment figure was
722 12,000. The dislocation of trade and industry on the outbreak of war temporarily caused a general increase of unemployment, which was rapidly absorbed by the military call-up and increased activity in the armaments industry. In March

* The German minority was already liable for military service, either in the Rumanian or German army and in December, 1942, it was announced that there were 30,000 *Feldwebels* in the Rumanian Army.

[55a]

CHAPTER XI

463 industrial labour. One-third of all workers engaged in industry are independent artisans, on whom the community is dependent for its services but who do not play any important part in war production. In certain of the larger armament works German controllers have effected a considerable degree of rationalisation.

3. Mining

316 There is a shortage of miners; Russian prisoners of war have been employed in mining during 1942. Many miners were reported to have been included in the territory transferred to Hungary.

4. Armament Works

719 There is a general shortage of labour in metal and engineering factories, particularly of skilled labour. A 12-hour day was legalised at the beginning of 1942, but it is doubtful if in fact a 12-hour day is ever worked.

5. Timber

313 There is a shortage of labour, both for lumbering and for timber manufacture.

6. Textiles and Clothing

464 The total number of workers in these industries has probably fallen considerably, due to reduction of available raw materials. The delivery of supplies to individual mills seems to be somewhat erratic, and there is evidence of considerable part-time work; for instance in a survey of some 43 factories in December, 1942, 11 were working full time, 21 on a reduced scale, and 11 at a very reduced scale.

7. Building

499 The extent of fortification building and general road and rail construction in Rumania is unknown, but in the second half of 1942 there was evidence of a scarcity of general labour for such projects, and of Russian prisoners of war working on rail construction.

438 In the other branches of occupation, transport services, etc., there is no evidence of labour shortage, apart from doctors, many of whom have been mobilised for the army.

D. CONTROL OF LABOUR

1. The Youth Labour Service

466 A youth labour service founded on the German model was established in March 1941. The leaders were trained in Germany, but it was only in April 1942 that the labour camps began to function. Youths are called up in their 19th-20th year, and the period of service lasts 7 months.

(See Part II, Chapter V.B. for further details.)

2. Civil Mobilisation

466 A general civil mobilisation decree was passed in May 1941 by which (1) employment cards were introduced; (2) men and women aged 20-57 were liable to compulsory employment if not employed.

Two subsequent decrees were published in March and May 1943, one for the reorganisation of agriculture, forestry and fishing, and the second for the reorganisation of industry. Each of these decrees gave full powers to the appropriate authorities for the mobilisation and transfer of labour.

In addition to the general labour decrees which have so far had little influence on the labour situation, there have been regional decrees applying to individual localities, e.g. in Bessarabia in February 1942, all the inhabitants aged 22-50 were called upon for compulsory agricultural labour unless already employed.

[56a]